

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak.

The Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia has decided to erect a statue in honor of Robert Morris, the great financier of revolutionary days. It will cost \$15,000.

The Buffalo Bird protective society defends the English sparrow, ascribing to the birds the disappearance, in that vicinity, of the rarer warblers.

A notice was posted the other day in a West Kensington (London) church, announcing that five pews were for sale. And, according to the notice, one of the advantages of these pews is that the contribution plate is not passed to them.

The Canard company has decided on building several steamships which will be expected to wrest from German-built vessels the speed championship now held by the latter. Other English lines will probably follow suit in the attempt to outdo the Deutschland.

In Wheeling, W. Va., the men paraded in Mother Hubbards to ridicule female suffrage. If the men of Denver should attempt a thing like that the rag men would reap a harvest next morning gathering up the remnants with which the streets would be strewn.

The mayors in Arkansas are to meet in convention in Little Rock the last of this month to further legislation looking to the welfare of their cities. Boards of trades, business men's leagues and commercial organizations are invited to send delegates.

The Netherlands stand in the foremost rank as coffee drinkers, using 370 ounces a year to each inhabitant. We are but fourth on the coffee-drinking list, using 75,000,000 pounds a year, or 15 ounces apiece. Russia, however, allows but three ounces to each person.

Once, after exposing the ridiculous blunders of the editor of certain old plays, James Russell Lowell concluded with the remark, "In point of fact, we must apply to this gentleman the name of the first King of Sparta." No one remembered, of course, what this was, but when they looked it up they found it was Endimionides.

A lady of literary fame once requested Doctor Field, the celebrated medical writer, to call at her house. "Be sure you recollect the address," she said as she quitted the room. "No. 1 Chesterfield street." "Madam," said the doctor, "I am too great an admirer of politeness not to remember Chesterfield, and, I fear, too selfish ever to forget Number One."

Cheerful announcement and invitation printed by a paper in Holton, Kan.: "Albert Reier has just completed a course in the embalming school of Kansas City and returned with his diploma. He will have a full stock of coffins and funeral supplies ready by the first of the week and invites all needing his services or goods of this character to give him a call."

A contract has been closed by a Milwaukee firm for furnishing the first complete set of brewing machinery ever sent from this country to Japan. Two natives of that country, after personally examining such machinery in various European countries, decided that the American article was what they wanted. The plant will be located at Kioto and will cost about \$100,000.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: "The 'bello' girls are waiting long and loud. The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company, which owns all the leading lines in the South, has issued an order requiring operators to furnish a guarantee bond of \$25 that they will not talk over the lines themselves. This order was made necessary by the fact that a number of operators were accustomed to use the lines for gossiping with one another and with male friends."

De Wet, the elusive Boer commander, has got to the penny-puzzle stage of popularity in England. Says an American, who purchased one of these "puzzle" cards from an itinerant vendor: "On it was an outline of the territory lately ruled by Mr. Kruger with the wording: 'This is the Transvaal; and De Wet.' I turned the card about, but could discover no outline suggestive of the old-life Boer general. Then I applied to the vendor for information. With a grin he answered: 'You can't find De Wet, guv'nor? No more can anybody else find him! He ain't there; he's slipped, as per usual. Now ain't the sell worth a bloomin' penny?'"

An insurance against strikes is the latest idea in Austria. A number of manufacturers have adopted the plan of paying a certain percentage upon their respective pay rolls into a common fund. In the event of a strike occurring in the works of one of them an investigation is made by a committee representing the association and if it is decided the strike was declared unjustly the idle factory is indemnified from the fund. On the other hand, if the committee finds the cause

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY



A Portrait.

The mason's hand is rough and scarred. The mason's back is stooped and bowed. His brow close bent above the stone. With lines of strenuous toil is ploughed. Small ease his honest years have known. For Labor claims him as her own.

With skillful hand he carves and chips; His chisel on the hard stone rings. The gray dust flies about his head, And over at his work he signs. A simple crown of boyhood's day, Timing his chisel to the lay. And all in reverence I pause. Where he sits careless on the stone; I had him one of Labor's kings. The humble snail his rightful throne; For yesterday beneath his blow, Wondering, I saw an angel grow.

### England's Famous Labor Leader.

John Burns, who was recently re-elected to the British Parliament by a London district, known as Battersea, is one of the best-known labor leaders of the world. As a municipal statesman and parliamentarian he has also gained fame. He is to the working people today what John Bright was to the commercial classes some forty or fifty years ago. John Burns has had a stormy career. Many times has he been arrested and put into prison, for taking part in strike riots, but the powerful speeches which he made at the trials secured his acquittal with his colleagues. As a member of the London county council he has accomplished wonders. The local authority works its men only eight hours a day, and insists that all contractors it employs for building, etc., shall do the same. Besides reducing the hours of labor in London from 68 per week to 54, the wages have been increased. All men receive ten days' holiday in the summer, and six general holidays. They receive medical attendance and sick pay, and a large number of them are provided with free quarters, coal and gas. The council has built a convalescent hospital, and provided a dining room where they may take their meals in the middle of the day.

When Mr. Burns was first elected to parliament he was working as an engineer, but had to give it up on account of his public duties. The two offices carried no salaries, so the workingmen of Battersea paid him for years \$10.50 a week, and the Dockers' Union, of which Mr. Burns was a trustee, voted him \$10 per week. He will accept no other money, although many tempting offers or bribes have been made to him by parliamentary wire-pullers, company promoters and self-seeking patronizers of labor.

Mr. Burns has a library that would do honor to a cabinet minister. How has he got all these books together, having regard for his limited income? In this connection one is reminded of the story of the famous Ellen Burritt. This learned man told a dilettante in literature who called upon him, puffing away at a choice cigar, that a large part of his library represented money that might have been spent in tobacco. So, with John Burns, he neither drinks nor smokes; lives on Spartan fare; wears cheap clothes; and is a complete stranger to an overcoat. He rides a bicycle, but not mainly for enjoyment; he got it so that he could save train fares to and from the House of Commons. There is not a more polished speaker in the House than Burns. His diction is as perfect as his syntax, and his speeches are attentively listened to by every member.

### Compulsory Arbitration.

Recently endeavors have been made to enlist support of movements looking to the establishment, by law, of that method of adjusting differences between employer and employee known as "compulsory arbitration" — "compulsory settlement" would appear to be a more appropriate term. The very pronounced antagonism from capital and labor this has called out seems to me to prove that the great majority in number and interest of those directly concerned is agreed that such a remedy would prove worse than the ill it is designed to cure. There is a compulsory force in America stronger than any statute, and that is pronounced public opinion. It was expected that the anthracite strike, and first compelled the operators to bow before it. The last few days it has been exerted with equal potency on such of the victorious miners as thought they could establish themselves as absolute masters of the situation, and has compelled obedience to its mandate. It is, emphatically, the sort of arbitration that arbitrates, and it comes in conflict with no law or principle of government, no matter how compulsory it may act upon whatever party happens to be the resisting obstacle. And it is a wise maxim not to legislate where the end to be attained can be won decently and in order without resort to

### Cotton Embroidery Not Discouraged.

It will be noted, says Pennsylvania Grit, that the South Carolina cotton unionists do not appear to be at all down-hearted. They evidently realize that organization is a good thing, and like most other desirable objects must be paid for with a price. And just note how quickly the manufacturers of a whole country resorted to the closest kind of organization and the most indiscriminate sort of boycott. They evidently have no reason to consistently object to their employees coming together, since they themselves have made common cause. But the employees are not terrified. Those of them who have not already done so are joining the union, and they ask from the press sympathy and publicity, confident that the justice of their cause will be its strongest champion.

### For a Universal Label.

The Union Label of Chicago is preparing to go before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor with a proposition that a universal label be adopted to be put on all goods manufactured by union men, believing that it is a better method of securing union conditions in all branches of industry. The printers, cigarmakers and several others will vigorously oppose the idea of a universal label, on the grounds that it would be an injustice to their own, which they have maintained under heavy expense and many difficulties for years.

### A Poor Man's Kite in England.

Joseph Arch, the labor member of Parliament, who is to retire, began his career by frightening birds off the crops at four pence a day. "In 1873," says The King, "Mr. Arch founded the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, on the back of which thirteen years later he rode into Parliament. He was always a familiar and friendly figure there. Everybody liked Joseph Arch, who had won his way from the bottom to the top without hurting anybody's feelings or doing anything mean."

### Printing Trades After a Judge.

The Allied Printing Trades, with Typographical Union, No. 8, of St. Louis, Mo., have appropriated \$9,000 for the purpose of defeating Judge Jacob Klein, candidate for re-election as judge of one of the city courts of that city. It appears that Judge Klein declared the union label a badge of servitude in St. Louis intends to relegate the judge to private life.

### Arbitration Among Shoe Workers.

Throughout the entire organization, from Auburn, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., there is not a single strike in the shoe trade under the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This is the first time in the history of the organization that a month has passed without a strike. The arbitration policy is becoming established.

### To Erect Labor Temple.

Two hundred unions connected with the New York Workmen's Educational and Home Association have decided to erect a labor temple. The sum of \$14,500 has been collected to pay for the ground, which will cost \$20,000. The new temple will have a roof garden, a gymnasium and club rooms.

### One-half's Free School Books.

After six years of agitation on the part of the trades unions of Cincinnati, free school books have been obtained for the pupils in the intermediate grades of the public schools. It is aimed to extend the system until it embraces the schools of all grades.

### Thought Every Week-Knowed.

The United Mine Workers' local union at Shamokin, Pa., denounced the clergy of that place for attempting to persuade the striking miners to return to work on the first conditions offered.

### Industrial Notes.

There are 7,500,000 men in Prussia earning less than \$105 per year. It is proposed to establish a co-operative colony near Fort Scott, Kan., next year.

The striking miners at Baskett, Ky., have won their strike for recognition of the union, carrying with it, however, a reduction of five per cent in wages. This is probably the first strike for lower wages ever made.

The new plant of the American Axe and Tool company at Glassport, Pa., the largest of this kind in the world, is nearing completion and will commence operations Feb. 1. One thousand men will be employed.

The Carnegie Steel company has posted notices at its various mills and furnaces that should conditions demand the company desires to terminate its existing wage agreement with employees on Dec. 31. This is held to mean a reduction.

It has been charged before the Federal Industrial commission that in most of the great cities of the country the plumbers' union and various associations of contractors have combined so as to monopolize the business and practically force those who have plumbing done.

One never goes so far as when one

## Current Topics

### George W. Smalley.

George W. Smalley, whose strictures in the London Times on the Chinese policy of the United States government has caused indignant comment in official circles, represents "The Thunderer" as its correspondent in America. Mr. Smalley became prominent as a journalist during the civil war, and afterward went to London to organize the foreign service of the New York Tribune. For many years over his well-known signature of "G. W. S." he discussed in the Tribune all important British and international questions and became noted as bearing an extreme friendship for England. Some



GEORGE W. SMAILEY.

time ago the famous writer severed his association with the New York paper and came to America to write of American affairs for the Times. He has numerous friends among the public men of Great Britain.

### Our Treaty with Spain.

Congressman George W. Ray said in an interview: "We are bound to an open door in the Philippines." The Paris treaty of Dec. 10, 1898, has no provision as to trade or the open door except this: "The United States will, for a term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States." This was a concession to Spain, which would be no concession if the ports were thrown open on the same terms to all other nations.

### America Supplying Scotland.

People who laughed at the prospect that with supplies of American steel would change their views. The Clyde has landed part of its freight at Belfast, and coming on to the Clyde has discharged 2,000 tons of steel, ninety tons of angles and T's, fourteen tons of steel flats, 227 tons of steel rounds and forty tons of steel angles. There is not much certainty in this, but it represents just the sort of beginning that was made with American coal—Robert MacIntyre, in Chicago Record.

### Electric Time Alarm.

When the bell of an ordinary alarm clock begins to ring the sleeper is apt to wake up sufficiently to think it will stop soon, and as he is not compelled to arise and stop it the result is often another nap, with its consequent delays throughout the day. This objection has led to the designing of the continuous ringing alarm, of which several are already in use. The electric alarm, which we show in the accompanying picture, has just been patented in Germany, and has at least one novelty to recommend it. It is directly connected to the bed and it is impossible for the sleeper to stop it until he gets up to stay. Underneath the bed is a series of contact points, one of which is shown in the picture, the weight of the person forcing them together. A clock is used in connection with the apparatus, and as soon as the hour of rising is indicated the remaining opening or break in the wire is



**RINGS UNTIL SLEEPER ARISES.** closed, the current passing through the contact points underneath the bed and causing the bell to ring continuously until the sleeper, by leaving the bed, breaks the circuit. Should he lie down again the circuit is again completed, and the bell rings until the second rising.

### Jack Aid of Women.

The New York Socialists have commenced a crusade that has for its object the enlistment of women in their cause. To this end they have incorporated a Woman's Socialist society, which has just held a session in Brooklyn. All the orators were women. Their purpose is to set on foot a movement for the incorporation of

### New Life Preserver.

The picture shows a rather novel form of life-saving suit which has just been patented and which is intended to preserve the life of a wrecked passenger for several days if need be. The suit may be made of rubber or other water-proof material and is provided with a number of pockets for the storage of provisions, etc. A large float ring is formed of cork rings covered with canvas, and the portion of the suit below this is entirely water-proof. Above the float is the opening through which access is gained to the interior, there being room inside for the wearer to move comfortably. The opening is through the button cloak in front, and to facilitate entrance the vizor of the helmet is thrown back. The vizor is intended to be closed only in cold or rough weather, and in calm weather the capes can be thrown back to allow movement of the arms. In addition to containing food the pockets are provided with matches and a tiny stove which serves to give a signal at night, in addition to its ordinary use. The air channels in the legs can be pumped full of air by a small bulb conveniently placed, when the suit will tilt on its back and allow the person some measure of rest in calm weather. The chances of preserving life until a rescue is effected seem to be much greater with this result than with the ordinary circular float, which does not protect the wearer from either wind or water.



### Smith in no Hurry.

Congressman Henry C. Smith, of the Second Michigan district, who promised the people of the Second district that he would be baptized if re-elected, must now pay his forfeit, and the ladies of Woodstock are going to see that he is properly immersed. Mr. Smith is a Quaker, who has been practicing law in Adrian, his home, since 1890. He has been a conspicuous stump orator in every Republican campaign for the past twenty years, and labored



HON. HENRY C. SMITH.

for the party under Zach Chandler when Mr. Chandler was chairman of the state central committee. He attended the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1895 as alternate, and was elected to congress two years ago as a Republican. Mr. Smith is in favor of postponing his baptism until the water is less chilly than it is at present.

### Siberia a Land of Churches.

The three great luxuries in Siberia are churches, theaters and museums. Even the smaller villages can usually be sighted from afar by means of the white walls and the towering dome-shaped cupolas of their churches. These are all amply supplied with bells, whose rich tones roll in majestic harmony over distant hill and vale and break the monotony of the peasants' daily toil. Inside, these churches are highly ornamented with paintings, and they are presided over by married priests, who take a deep and genuine interest in even the poorest of the flock.

### "Save Grip" Fish Gaff.

Below we show in operation a fish gaff recently designed, which is intended to automatically grip the fish and securely hold it until safely lodged in the boat or on shore, as the case may be. This purpose is accomplished by mounting a pair of sliding rods on the face of a metallic casing, the latter containing springs which control the movement of the rods. These rods are provided with curved prongs which project toward each other, and are separated by a very small space where the gaff is closed.



Automatic Gaff.

## In the Public Eye

### May Go to The Hague.

Rev. Dr. Peter Moordyke, who is prominently mentioned as the possible new American minister to the Netherlands, is the pastor of Trinity Dutch Reformed Church, Chicago. When Gov. Roosevelt was in Chicago he heard Dr. Moordyke preach and was much impressed with his eloquence and learning. The Dutch clergyman is a native of Zealand, in the Netherlands, and came to this country at the age of 4. He was educated at the Holland Academy and was graduated there in 1866. After passing through the Seminary at Holland, Mich., he was called to churches in that state,



and there spent his ministry until 1891, when he accepted the pulpit of Trinity Church in Chicago. He is well known as a writer and is regarded with the highest respect by his countrymen in America.

### International Arbitration.

The reported reduction of the Chilean navy follows closely upon an announcement of a permanent agreement for the arbitration of all disputes between five South American republics. It would be an instructive lesson in international politics if the first example of a perfected policy of arbitration followed by disarmament should be afforded by the little independent states of South America.

### Noted Editor Is Coming.

Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of the London Daily Mail, will sail on Dec. 13 and spend at least three months on this continent, visiting every city of importance.

It will be remembered that Alfred Harmsworth, who is the most progressive publisher in Europe, began the issue of a Sunday he wrote after a six weeks' experiment: "The Sunday Daily Mail is dead. The final issue of that journal was made on Sunday last, and we bury it today without regret. Resolutions of protest and appeals from religious and other bodies throughout the country asking that we should discontinue the Sunday paper have assumed gigantic proportions. These have not been ignored by the Daily Mail office, but have been carefully considered by the proprietors."

Alfred Harmsworth.

### Flays Theatrical Grant.

Minnie Madden Flake, for many years a favorite player, but at present in retirement, has recently written a powerful indictment of the theatrical trust. She shows that a class of managers utterly devoid of knowledge of the players' art, but who at the same time have a ravenous appetite for box office receipts, have crowded out the kind of managers needed, and as a re-



sult actors and actresses are no longer largely engaged for their artistic ability. Sensationalism and mediocrity, she says, is the order. She concludes that if the dramatic art is to survive the trust must go, and with it the managers with the abnormal appetite and the players with mediocre talents.

### An Ostrich Farm.

An ostrich farm is to be established in the suburbs of Little Rock, Ark. Thomas A. Cockburn of San Antonio, Tex., has purchased a tract of land and will take his entire supply of birds there at once. His farm is a branch of one of the celebrated California farms. Mr. Cockburn will go to that Springs because the climate, he says, is better suited for his business.